CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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DAILY TRIBUNE.

Saturday Morning.....Jan. 30. 1858.

The Plot Thickens.

News from Washington gives alarming indications of the determination of the Administration to force the Lecompton Constitution through Congress. The Republicans, assisted by their allies from the Democracy, are making ready for the terrible struggle that must ensue. We warn every member from Illinois, that he must be at his post. No compromise, no concession, no quarter—nothing but Justice for the people of Kansas—Justice for the present and security for the future. That's the rallying cry. Now every man to his gun!

A New Reason for Getting an Office.

Martin Jennings is a candidate for Constable of the Fourth Ward. His friends set forth the following reasons why the tax-eaters should support him, which we copy from the *Times*:

"We know Mr. Jennings since he came to Chicago to be an unwavering Democrat, and has manifested the same at the last exciting elections, notwithstanding the large family who look up to him and his honest industry for support."

It would seem from this that his Democracy was so ardent that he neglected his "large family who look up to him for support" to spend his time in brawling for border ruffianism. He now wants to be pensioned upon the people. But he is just like nine-tenths of the demagogues of his party.

Rumored Fraud.—Look Out.

It is rumored that a secret judicial tribunal has been opened at the "Democratic Head Quarters" in Randolph street, for the purpose of issuing naturalization papers. It is said that a clerk, or deputy clerk, of one of the courts, has had printed a couple of reams of blanks and is filling them up for every fellow who applies. This matter should be looked into, and if the rumor is true, steps should be taken to stop this fraud. Let us have no Oxford or Pickspoo manufactory of voters in Chicago. There was enough of that done when Dyer was elected, to last for twenty years. It would be an easy matter to transform five or six hundred newly imported "Greeks" into "voting cattle," through the agency of a dishonest court clerk, acting in secret. Those bogus papers would be used on election day to lei in that many spurious votes in the close and doubtful wards, and thus defraud the legal voters of their rights.

The Democratic Programme To-day.

The delegates to the tax-eaters' Convention will be chosen this afternoon,—we mean announced, as they are already chosen. The whole thing has been cut and dried beforehand.

The list of delegates has all been made out, and the tickets printed; the hard fisted have been sold to the Know-Nothings. It was one of the stipulations between the Democratic Association and the Know-Nothing Grand Lodge, that, if the latter joined the Democracy, the foreigners were to be crowded out of the trough; that no more "respectable" or fat offices were to be given to them. The Silk Stockings are carrying out this agreement with their new allies.

Reliable private information satisfies us that dire preparations have been made to *lose strong* Isaac Coon, Esq., for Mayor. The objection to Coon is, that he is popular with the Irish Democracy, and what the "Silk Stockings" call the "rag tag." Yesterday we thought Coon stood a fair chance of the nomination. But a better knowledge of the machinery in motion, convinces us that the cards have been stocked upon him. We apprehend that his cake is dough. The Irish will not get a squint at the promised land. Coon will first be bowed out, and then will come the tug of war between Dr. Brainard and S. S. Hayes. A hard fight may be anticipated; it is thought that the "great medicine" man has the inside track of "Sassenfras," as the *Times* calls him. But should their contest endanger the harmony and unity of the Silk Stockings, it is intended to bring forward a whiskey distiller named Keith, as a "high-wine" compromise. It is argued that his nomination would conciliate the Irish, who will feel sore over the treatment they are about to receive at the hands of the "Silks." A barrel of *free* whiskey left at each rum hole would bring the Irish up to the support of the whole ticket. But our private opinion is, that Mr. Keith will not get a sight at the nomination, nor the Celts at his free whiskey; but that Brainard will be the man. The Germans being a more independent race, and readier to resent a slight or insult upon their equality than the Hibernians, will get a couple of places on the ticket.

A shyster by the name of Weihe is to be nominated for City Attorney. He distinguished himself when Dyer was elected, by heading a drunken rabble who attempted to rob the *Staats Zeitung* office. A brother-in-law of Greenebaum, named Foreman, is to be the man for City Collector. This is done to secure the tremendous (?) Greenebaum influence.

Material of which Republicans are Made.

We print this morning a remarkable letter from an Irishman, wherein he describes the proceedings of the German Republican Club of Ward X. He is enthusiastic. He addresses us as if we were Chairman of a National Convention or Speaker of the House of Representatives; but under his magnificent manner, there is good meat. He is in earnest, and we doubt not he is honest. The sight of these Industrious Germans, away down there in the Tenth Ward, getting together in a political club room with their text books, newspapers and pamphlets, to learn the English language and their political duties at the same time, touches him in a tender spot. We can tell our Irish friend that he has not a great deal to learn of the Germans and the German character. In a dozen other club rooms of this city, he will find the same things occurring which he witnessed in the Tenth Ward. Three fourths of the Germans have cut loose from the Bogus Democracy, simply because in the progress of their Americanization they have learned how mean and false Democratic professions are. Four-fifths of the Germans in Chicago who can read English are Republicans—strong, earnest, zealous Republicans. Nine tenths of the Germans who can read no language whatever, vote with the African party. Now here are facts upon which our patriotic Irishman can act: Let him organize himself into a Missionary Society and commence apostolical labor among his countrymen, and as fast as he can teach them to read and write, he will be emancipating them from the bonds in which they are held by the priesthood and "the party." The Germans are fraternizing more and more closely with people to the manor born. They are exchanging and interchanging affinities, sympathies, ideas; and in a quarter of a century they will be a harmonious people. Let our Irish friend commence his labor at once, and see what will come of it.

A Democratic Speaker and a Know Nothing Clerk.

The demoralization of the Democratic Party, by a process which commenced a fortnight ago, was completed yesterday, by the election of Mr. Alvord (Democrat) Speaker, and Mr. Wilson (Know Nothing) Clerk; after which, according to the programme, a Democratic Sergeant-at-Arms and a Know Nothing Door Keeper were chosen, leaving a dozen subscription places to be wrangled for by a hundred hungry expectants.—*Albany Journal.*

John C. Haines and the Chicago Times.

For two weeks past the *Times* has kept standing a list of names, foreign and native, Whig and Democrat, appended to an old Naturalization petition, sent to Congress nearly a year before the Harrison campaign of '40. It singles out the name of J. C. Haines, and publishes it as John C. Haines, in large type.

The *Times* also charges Mr. Haines with having voted for high license, some five years ago, while a member of the Council. The object is to *head him off* from being the Republican candidate for Mayor next March. It is a game of bluff. Now, it so happens that last May, only eight or nine months ago, when Mr. Haines was a candidate for the important and responsible office of Water Commissioner, this same *Times* came out in an editorial praising him very highly, and certifying that he was so free of *sins* that the editor intended to vote for him. We publish the article in question, not for the purpose of aiding the nomination of Mr. H., because we believe that there are other men in the Republican ranks equally as available, but to show up the inconsistency of the *Times*, and to make it testify against the objection it now raises. Out of his own mouth he is condemned. Here is the article:

Mr. John C. Haines.

[From the Chicago Times, May 5, 1857.]

"An election takes place to day for Water Commissioner, an office of great importance to the public. The contestants are Messrs. John C. Haines, Sanford Johnson and H. P. Moses. These gentlemen are all possibly fit personally for the office. They are all objectionable politically, but as in virtue and crime there are degrees, so even among Republicans there are those not quite so lost as others. Without saying anything as to Messrs. Moses and Johnson, allowing each of our readers to form their own opinion of them, we, for many reasons of a political character, *prefer* Mr. Haines. He is less objectionable than his competitors, and if any Democrat goes to the polls to-day, *we hope he will vote for* Mr. Haines. *We intend to vote for him* as against his two competitors, and, so far as any of our readers may wish our advice, *we urge them to do likewise.* When you have to vote for a Republican at all, vote for the *one least tainted* with isms. We believe Mr. Haines to be preferable, in *several particulars*, to his Republican competitors.

"The polls will be held at the same place as the March election, and the inspectors are the same as those who served at that interesting period of the history of Chicago."

The Illinois Banks.

A statement of the condition of the Illinois Banks furnished the Springfield *Journal*, by the Auditor, for the quarter ending January 1st, shows the value of securities deposited for all the banks of the State to be, $6,161,255, against $5,238,930 circulation—excess of securities $942,325.

The Auditor is redeeming the notes of the Rushville Bank and Bank of Rockford at par, the Peoples' Bank at 94, and the Stock Security Bank at 87½. The Bank of Illinois, Tucker's Exchange Bank, Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, and DuPage County Bank, have gone into voluntary liquidation, and their paper is redeemed at par. The Union, Farmers', Phœnix and City banks of Chicago, and Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Springfield, have been wound up, the time for the redemption of their paper has expired, under the law, and any such now outstanding is worthless.

☞ The banks of New York city hold in their vaults at present thirty-two millions of gold. The Bank of England holds fifty-seven millions, and the Bank of France about forty millions. When this gold is called out for mercantile use the times will get easier.

Alvin Salisbury, well known as the bitterest and most proscriptive Know Nothing in the West Division, is out in the Chicago *Times* as a candidate before the Democratic Convention, for Street Commissioner. Alvin is one of the recruits which the tax eaters boast of having picked up when they were taking the census. He is now a candidate before them for an office. He says that the fight is between the Irish and the Germans, and that he goes for the votes of the Celts. The fusion of the Irish and Know Nothings is complete.

ILLINOIS MATTERS.

Shocking Death.—On Wednesday afternoon a respectable German named John Kaster, who was in the employ of Mr. E. Vredenburgh, a lime dealer of this place, came to his end in a sudden and shocking manner. He had gone across the river after a load of hoop-poles, and was returning with his load, when, in going down a hill, some part of the harness on the horses he was driving, gave way and in attempting to jump off the wagon, he was caught between one of the wheels and a tree, his head most horribly crushed, and his back broken, which of course produced instant death.—*Peoria Transcript.*

A Sad Affair.—Last evening, about eight o'clock, a young woman arrived at the Pennsylvania House, and asked for shelter for the night. She gave her name as Mrs. Benedict, and said that she came from Keokuk. She complained of being unwell, and retired to her chamber. This morning she was found dead in her bed, with a bottle of morphine near her. She had committed suicide. We have seldom looked upon a more sad and mournful spectacle. She was undressed and in bed. It appeared that she had vomited from the effects, perhaps of the morphine. Her hands—and they were small and white—lay upon her breast. She wore a ring upon the middle finger of her left hand. Her face and hands were somewhat discolored. She confessed to Dr. Fitzpatrick last evening, that she was one of those poor, fallen, unfortunate creatures—an outcast from the world.—*Quincy Whig.*

....A wood pile belonging to Mr. Johnson, of Ellesville, was discovered to be on fire a few days ago. The fire was soon extinguished. A short time after a daughter of Mr. Johnson, about four years of age, was found so be missing. In searching for her, one of her feet was discovered, under the wood pile. On throwing off the wood, she was found burnt to death. It is supposed that she was playing with matches, and the wood fell upon her, and became ignited from the matches.

....A circular wolf hunt took place on Thursday week, in the upper part of LaSalle county. Five wolves were brought into the ring, but only two of them were captured. Another hunt is to take place in the southwest part of Grundy county, on Wednesday.

....On Sunday of last week, a little daughter of Mr. Allen Travis, residing a few miles east of Decatur, fell into a kettle of boiling lard, which was standing in the yard, and before she was discovered and taken out, was quite dead.

A Starving Woman.—A lady passing down Broadway, near Fourteenth street, a few days since, when opposite a butcher's stand, was startled by the excited appearance of an intelligent looking woman rushing toward her, with clasped hands and a look of despair, exclaiming "I am hungry, I am hungry!" Stepping inside the store the lady procured for her some potatoes and a piece of meat; she put it to her lips and *ate it to the bone*, then saying, I must take this home to Eddie," rushed wildly from the store, leaving the salesman and the lady astounded. Incredible as this seems, we have every reason to believe it true.—*N. Y. Times.*

Senator Douglas & Louisiana Planter.—The Baton Rouge *Gazette* says that Mr. Douglas has entered into a planting partnership with a gentleman of Baton Rouge, and that the negroes from his Mississippi plantation, recently sold, are to be transferred to that State.

Married, Jan. 29.—The steamship Canada from Liverpool, via Halifax arrived here shortly after 3 o'clock p. m. Her mails were put on board the P. R. train, and will be due in New York about 12 o'clock to-night.

CITY ITEMS.

Bouquets.—Thanks to Messrs. Gage, Brother & Drake, of the Tremont House, for two beautiful bouquets, all the way from Cincinnati.

Mission School Festival.—There will be a festival for the children connected with the Indiana street Mission Sabbath School this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Industrial school room, No. 53 Indiana street, above Market street. The friends of this enterprise are invited to attend.

Dishonest Servant.—Chief Beck, of the Milwaukee police, yesterday brought Martha Mary Jenks to this city, to answer to a charge of larceny. In November last, it is charged, she stole clothing from her employer, Mr. James Christie, to the amount of $54. She was brought before the Police Court and committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

Swedenborgian Lecture.—The admirers of Swedenborg and those who wish to unravel the mysteries of that creed known as Swedenborgianism, are respectfully informed that John White, Esq., of this city, proposes to deliver the first of a course of popular lectures on the above subject, on Sunday next, at 10½ o'clock, in Bryant & Stratton's hall, 48 Clark street. Mr. W. has long been a student of that philosophy, and will, in all probability, do the eminent Swedenborg ample justice.

Important Law Suit.—The trial of the case of Reet, Waller and others vs. Bennett, Stow and others, and Bennett vs. Reed, Waller & Stow, was commenced before Hon. John W. Wilson on Monday last. This case involves the title to eighty acres of land, in section 20, in this city, worth over half a million dollars. Messrs. Waller & Caulfield and Arnold & Larned appear for Reed and others; Messrs. Blackwell & Wilson for Stow; Messrs. Sedgwick & Walker, Stuart & Van Arman for Bennett.

Acknowledgments.—The following acknowledgments are made by Metamora Engine Company, No. 3:

Messrs. Walker & Rogers,—Gentlemen:—We gratefully acknowledge your liberal donation of one hundred dollars to Metamora Engine Company, No. 2, for services done at the late conflagration on Market street. In behalf of the Company,

S. L. Wagonerbor, Foreman.

At a special meeting of the above Company, held at their house, January 27, 1858, a unanimous vote of thanks was given to C. P. Bradley, ex-chief engineer of the Chicago Fire Department, and L. P. Gerber, for their valuable services at the pipe of this Company, at the above-mentioned fire, in saving the property of our fellow citizens.

E. Flammen, Secretary.

Diocesan Removals.—The Chicago *Record* for February says:—"Rev. Lyman N. Freeman of this Diocese has removed to Kalamazoo, Michigan, and takes charge of St. Luke's Church in that village. That's a step backwards; from Illinois to Michigan. We are sorry that so efficient a laborer as Mr. Freeman, could not have been retained in the Diocese. Rev. Dudley Chase, of Chicago, has gone to Ohio—that's two steps backward. Why will the clergy turn their footsteps to the Eastward, when the centres of population and of power are advancing towards the setting sun every year? Rev. Mr. Alvert, of Batavia, has received a call to Texas, and intends removing in the spring. That's a little better, but still why desert "the model Diocese" for the swamps and rattlesnakes of Texas? Rev. Mr. Waterbury has left Sycamore to operate in a new field at Elgin. We trust he may be as successful in building a church there as in all the other points he has labored in heretofore."

Imposition on the Gas Company.—*Editor Tribune*:—Allow me to premise that I never swear; I repeat it, I never indulge in profanity of any kind; but under present circumstances I feel more than ordinary need of Christian resignation. Allow me to explain. I called this morning at the office of the Gas Company to inform that Institution that I wished to extend my patronage to it, and was very civilly told that before I could become one of their customers and be permitted to purchase their commodity, I must deposit with the Company ten dollars, to remain in their use and possession so long as I continued to use their gas. I objected to this, whereupon I was civilly informed that I might act my own pleasure in the matter, if I did not choose to leave the deposit with them, I might do without light—but I must leave it in order to get the gas, and that too, without interest, or without being permitted to apply it toward the payment of any bill that might accrue, and must also pay bills monthly. Now I do not object to payment of all bills for which I become indebted, nor to giving proper assurance to strangers that I will do so; but this deposit business I consider a shameful imposition, and deserving of the condemnation of the public and the press generally. Viewing it as I do, let me ask a few questions, which are of importance to all using the company's gas; questions which the company are bound to answer like honest men, if such they be?

Does their charter give them the privilege of borrowing money, per force, of their customers either with or without interest?

Does it authorize them to conduct a general broker's shaving business?—or

Does it authorize them to receive deposits?—if so have they deposited securities with the Auditor for the redemption of their notes or pledges? or are they another "Wild Cat" concern, who may receive from any five thousand consumer, ten dollars each—$50,000 to the end abuse as a corporation monopoly without security, and perhaps repudiate the payment of the same at pleasure?—or

Is it honest to take payment for an article in advance and demand additional payment for the same thing on the delivery of it?

If they wish to secure themselves against loss, why not receive a deposit, to be consumed in gas, if the party wishes the amount, and give notice that an additional deposit is required when that is consumed. This would have some show of honesty, to say the least. Citizen.

Sworn Robber Arrested.—Late on Thursday night, C. P. Bradley arrested a young man named James J. Porter *alias* George Dunbar, for robbing the upholstery store of Messrs. Whitney, Lyon & Co., in Randolph street. For the past year, until some two months ago, Porter was a clerk in the store. Porter, after determining to rob the store, made a confidant of a young man who knew the clerks and explained the plan. Porter told his confidant that they would go to the store in the evening, after business hours, and ask the clerks out to get some lager beer. They were then to return to the store and after sitting awhile the confidant was to ask them to drink a second time. Porter was to decline on the plea of being unwell and said that as the clerks had confidence in him they would leave him in the store until their return. While they were absent Porter was to get a lot of valuable lace curtains in a carpet bag which was to be left in the alley for that purpose and afterwards the bag could be readily removed.

Porter's confidant exposed the scheme to Messrs. Whitney, Lyon & Co., and they consulted Capt. Bradley in the matter. It was decided that Porter should be permitted to carry out his plan and the confidant was instructed not to touch any goods in the store but to let Porter do all the stealing. Porter finally fixed upon last Thursday evening as the time to carry out the plan.

On that evening Capt. Bradley had the store watched and Porter carefully shadowed. The clerks were also instructed to go and drink as often as invited. Porter's plan worked well enough so far as committing the robbery, but afterwards it was badly interrupted. After the return of the clerks Porter and his confidant left the store and went round to the alley. Porter sent the confidant into the alley to get the bag, but the latter returned without it, saying he could not find it. Porter then got the bag, and just as he reached the street, was nabbed Capt. by Bradley and placed in jail.

Porter is about twenty years of age, and his parents, highly respectable people, reside in Boston—Son after leaving the employ of Messrs. Whitney, Lyon & Co., he formed a plan for robbing the machine shop of Mr. Steinham, in Holstein. In this robbery, as in the other, he made a confidant of one of his associates, who, in turn, informed Steinham of the projected robbery, the manner in which it would be done and the night appointed. Mr. S. accordingly watched and caught Porter. The latter begged that he would let him off, pleading that it was his first offence. Steinham, touched by his intercession, after a severe reprimand and some words of advice, let him go.

ANOTHER FIREMEN'S MEETING.

CANDIDATES NOMINATED.

Last evening, pursuant to announcement, the members of the Fire Department who voted from the meeting at South Market Hall on Thursday, met in North Market Hall for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Chief and Assistant Engineers.

The following companies took part in the meeting:

Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1 and 3.
Hose Companies Nos. 1, 2, 5, 4 and 6.
Engine Companies Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 13.

Mr. P. A. Bragg called the meeting to order, and Mr. J. T. Edwards was unanimously elected chairman.

Messrs. D. Knight, A. Burnam and J. L. Gerber were elected Judges of Election.

Messrs. P. F. Wood, J. C. Wild and E. A. Webber were elected Clerks of Election.

Mr. Bragg moved that the firemen vote by the company rolls; that each foreman call the names of his men, and that each one vote as his name is called. Carried.

Mr. L. Nichols moved that Mr. U. P. Harris be nominated for Chief Engineer by acclamation. Lost.

On motion, the meeting proceeded to ballot, with the following result:

CHIEF ENGINEER.

D. J. Reynolds	11
U. P. Harris	17
Peter Carey	3
Total vote	31

1st ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

L. Walters	9
M. W. Powell	11
John Reese	11
Total vote	31

2d ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

M. W. Powell	20
Jacob Heald	5
Scattering	6
Total vote	31

Messrs. Sercenie, Walters and Powell were declared unanimously nominated.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Sercenie, Powell, Egan and others, and the meeting adjourned.

Aside from the contest, towards the close, of some number of companies not represented, the meeting was very orderly, and everything progressed smoothly and satisfactorily.

The companies which declined to take part in the meeting are:

Hook and Ladder Company No. 2.
Hose Companies Nos. 2 and 5.
Engine Companies Nos. 3, 4, 10 and 14.

Sixteen companies were represented and seven not represented.

The Department numbers about eight hundred men, of whom only three hundred were in the meeting.

There will probably be two sets of candidates nominated by the firemen and a movement is on foot to nominate a citizen's ticket.

The Church of the Holy Communion.—The Chicago *Record* for February says: "We were glad to hear that this new and vigorous church had been tendered the free use of Old St. James' Church for the present, by the vestry of that parish. Services were held there for the first time on the 24th of January. This is just as it should be—and all that is necessary to be done to make the tender "a thanksome thing" is to make the terms of it a "free gift," instead of a "free use." And in fact we have hopes of it yet. St. James' will not feel the loss of the few thousands the old building is worth, and the very fact of the donation will be a tower of strength to them in a moral way. The devoted of the Holy Communion is gaining in the estimation of our citizens every day, by his faithful work, and is gathering about him hosts of good and zealous men. The Church which has always been the strongest religious body on the North side will now be the larger than ever."

The Masonic Ball.—The Masonic Ball, at the Tremont House on Thursday evening, given by Cleveland Lodge, was the most successful of the season. The rooms were crowded with the beauty and gallantry of the city, and the delighted company did not separate until a late hour.

The supper was the best ever spread in our city, and John Drake fairly outdid himself. Everything, in and out of season, was provided in abundance, and the tables were elegantly ornamented with Masonic emblems, in sugar, and with bouquets from the hot-houses of Cincinnati.

To the Millios.—Prof. Wood, of St. Louis, has, after years of deep study and untiring research, succeeded in discovering a method of flouring mills in any town in one, and indeed it is truly a wonderful discovery; we advert to his Hair Restorative—the only article that has been completely successful in cheating Age of his gray locks, removing dandruff, itching, scrofula, &c. It restores the gray, produces the natural beauty of youth, adds new tresses to locks already luxuriant; having the effect on coarse, harsh hair to render it glossy and wavy; in fine, permanently, hair that is loose or falling, and many other qualities which will become known as soon as used. The pride of mankind is singularly developed in the beauty and arrangement of the hair—perhaps from the feel that it is the only portion of the human body that we can train in any way we choose; how important, then, having this portion left to our care, that we should use all the means science has placed in our hands to render it beautiful and ornamental. If you would have beautiful hair, glossy hair, hair with its natural color elegantly preserved to extreme old age, don't fail to purchase Wood's Hair Restorative.—Daily Iowa State Gazette.

Sold by all respectable Druggists. ja27-3w

White H. C. Bartman & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., for Circulars, describing the most wonderfully simple and effective Sewing Machine in the world.

See advertisement in another column. ja16-1f.

Lillie's Celebrated Chilled and Wrought Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Bank Vault Doors and Bunker Bank Locks, can be found at No. 31 Dearborn st. D. P. Pratt, Agent

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Lecture on the Revolution now in Progress in the Religious and Scientific Mind of the Present Age, showing its Results in the Elevation of our Secular Life. The first of the course will be given at College Hall, No. 42 Clark street, to-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock, by John White, Esq. For synopsis of Lectures, see printed circulars.

☞ Services of the Church of the Ascension (Episcopal) every Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., at the corner of Dearborn and Ontario streets. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Seats free. Rev. J. W. Cracraft, Rector.

☞ English Lutheran Church, south-west corner of Clark and Washington streets (building formerly occupied by the First Presbyterian congregation). Services Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School will be opened at 2 o'clock P. M. Rev. T. W. Kemp, pastor.

☞ Rev. H. N. Bishop will officiate at St. John's Church at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday.

☞ Rev. Mr. Hibbard's fourth Lecture on Swedenborgianism will be given at the New Jerusalem Temple, on Harrison street, to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, at ½ o'clock. Subject:—The Objections to the Supreme Divinity of the Lord Jesus Christ Considered.

☞ Second Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, corner of Monroe and Sangamon streets. Rev. A. M. Ferris, Pastor. Services every Sabbath, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 3 P. M.

Evangelization.—E. B. Bridan, of New York, will address the friends of the above cause, and all others who desire to learn something of its philosophy, at Metropolitan Hall, to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Everybody invited to attend. Free.

☞ There will be divine services in the Church of the Atonement, corner of Washington and Peoria streets, on Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M.

☞ Religious services will be held in the Bowen Baptist Church on Jackson street, between Halsted and Desplaines streets, to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject in the morning, "Rev. viii." In the afternoon Rev. A. Kenyon will preach his Funeral sermon of Mr. Goldsmith McArthur, formerly a resident of this city. His former acquaintances and friends are invited to attend.

☞ The Free Church of the Holy Communion, Rev. H. R. Whipple, Rector, have taken the Old Church of St. James, and will hereafter hold services every Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. All seats free. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

New St. James' Church.—There will be services in this church to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

☞ The Sabbath services of the New England Church, corner of Indiana and Wolcott streets, are held at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

MARRIED.

January 28th, by Rev. Harvey L. Curtiss, F. J. Hallou, of this city, and Jennie F. Hecker, of Boston.

DIED.

In this city, on the 29th inst., Thomas D. Wilson, only son of D. Farnsworth and Mary S. Wilson, aged 15 years.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of the family on Judd street, between Clinton and Jefferson sts., West Division, on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Suddenly, on Thursday night, 28th inst., Mrs. Bunice J. Hannond, wife of Rev. H. L. Hammond, aged 31 years.

The funeral will be attended this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the First Congregational Church.

Hops! Hops!—Eastern and Western Hops, by the bale or pound, for sale by Sawyer, Paige & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 70 Lake st.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE MARKET.

Corrected for the Chicago Daily Tribune.

Produce of all kinds is so low in the east that shippers say there is no disposition to ship much this way from the West. Exchange on New York is nearer in par than it has been for six months past, prime paper. It is now to-day at 3a and Bankers only sell at this to accommodate, though some was bought outside at 2½c premium. Sight bills Canada currency is selling to, and held at 2c premium, but bills only at 1½c; gold is readily obtained with this currency.

An improvement in trade and business generally is confidently looked for soon—by May, it is quite probable as the state of trade will be seen in Chicago, but prices of most kinds of Produce must rule low. The trade in most articles now is quite small—little but a retail trade. In Pork, however, the trade was never so large in Chicago at this season of the year as it has been this week; several lots have been pre-closed as high as 1,000 head of hogs each during the week; and sales of barreled Pork and Land have also been large.

Capt. Ward's reeling craft, it is understood, goes into operation next week, giving employment to a great number of men, and running a circulation of money. The mild weather which enables railroads to carry large quantities of Produce east, is also filling the return trains with numerous families which the hard times is driving to a better here in the west. Lake Michigan continues as open to navigation as in summer, and the only whisper Mr. Vernon, which arrived with a cargo of wood, is fitted out with privileges to remain in service now in Kalamazoo, on the east shore.

Receipts by rail of principal articles for yesterday, 29th, were 1,326 bbls flour; 11,670 bu wheat; 102 bu corn; 1,561 bu barleys; 30 bu rye; 13½ bu potatoes; 8 do do beans; 15,450 lbs provisions; 1,5 casks; 22½ dressed and 2,252 live hogs. The receipts of hogs are likely to continue large for a time, induced by the high price paid here and active market of last few days. Farmers say that a large quantity of wheat remains to be forwarded, but as long as present bad roads continue, receipts of Produce must be light.

Flour—Except a sale of 200 bbls inferior spring at $3.75, and a small city trade, nothing was noted to-day.

Wheat—A little spring was sold early at 85½ in store; on 'change a few cars and 5,000 bus sold at 86c, but this afternoon only two was offered, but none bought, 800 bu extra brought 86½ this morning; 500 bu do at 87½ delivered.

Corn—New, 30c ♑ 60 lbs on track, and some offered; 8,000 bus offered at 29c for next week's delivery.

Oats—Sale of a car of 16d bu at 22c in store.

Barley—No prospect of improvement; stock enough here for two months' consumption, and plenty back in the country.

Butter—Sale of four bbls (300 lbs) common roll at 11c, and eleven bbls do (1,100 lbs) at 13½c ♑ lb. A superior article worth a little more, but dull.

Lard—Sale of 100 bbls at 8½c tendered, this morning; sale; for 100 bbls more, so refused, but asked. Not many buyers on the market, and those hold off, but a week or so will probably show an advance on present rates.

Mess Pork—Sales of 50 bbls at 9.3; and 200 bbls at $12.75. Holders are firm, though some Milwaukee, packed was offered on the market here, the hogs for which had been bought in this market.

Pickled Hams—About 40 tcs sold to-day on private terms. They seemed to be in a bad pickle.

Dressed Hogs—Market firm; sales to a Buffalonian of 210 head in three lots at 3¾, 3¾ for light, and 3¾ for heavy, dwelling on 170 lbs.

Live Hogs—A very active day, and we note sales below of near 2 000 head of heavy hogs, at very high rates—one city packer bought about 700 head; they sold as follows:

40	head averaging 223 lbs	at $3 00	live weight.
294	do	265 do	3 90 do
45	do	240 do	3 90 do
27	do	270 do	3 90 do
12	do	280 do	3 90 do
103	do	260 do	3 90 do
9	do	280 do	3 90 do
47	do	240 do	3 85 do
220	head in 2 lots at		3 90 do
296	do averaging	270 do	4 00 do
107	do	275 do	4 00 do
40	do	260 do	4 05 do

210 head sold at $4.75 from the hooks, to be slaughtered here, or about 3½@3¾ gross, weighing about 52@53½ lbs. net. A few hundred heavy hogs are left over, for which 3¾ gross, is asked, or $5, net, and $4.75 offered.

Cattle—Sale of 14 head, averaging 1,300 lbs. at $2.75 live weight, and 13 cattle, averaging 1,417 lbs at $3.50.

Beans—Dull; 60@75c ♑ bu.

Sugars and Molasses—N. O. sugar to the trade 5¾@6c; clarified 6½@7c; to the retail 8½@8¾c for fair to prime; N. O. clarified 7¾@8c; N. Y. crushed, powdered and granulated 10¾c. In New York a deal net of 5¾c is has recently taken place in the grade. Plantation molasses 19c to trade, 20c to jobbing; table syrups 40@45c.

Highwines—Firm at 16c ♑ gallon.

Eggs—Fresh 15c ♑ dozen, and slow. Limed; no sale.

Poultry—Dressed Chickens 7@8c ♑ lb; Turkeys 8@10c ♑ lb.

Beef—Dressed $2@3 ♑ 100 lbs.

Tallow—10c ♑ lb.

Seeds—Timothy $1.50@1.62½, ♑ bu; Clover $3; Flax 65 @70c.

Hides—Dull; green 2½@3½; green salted 6@6½c; dry salted 5@6c.

Potatoes—Sales at 30c ♑ bu.

Fruit—Green Apples $2.50@3.00. Cranberries $5.00@ $6.00. Dried Apples 7@8c ♑ lb; do Peaches, unpared, 9@10c ♑ lb; pared 12@13c. Peaches, M. Hamlin's $3.25; Layers $.; Malaga Figs 10@12c ♑ lb in drums.

Cheese—For Ohio and New York 9@11c—mostly at 10c, and 9 is for inferior.

Smoked Meat.—Hams 9@10c by the quantity, the latter for 1st class city sugar cured.

☞ The following shows the export of breadstuffs and provisions from New York the past week, compared with the corresponding week last year:

	1857.	1858.
Flour, bbls	19,004	4,262
Wheat, bu	44,260	26,241
Corn, bu	12,826	27,741
Rye, bu	155	1,801
Pork, bbls	878	2,501
Beef, bbls	1,000	1,000
Lard, lbs	1,000	1,000

The exports of breadstuffs from Boston, during the week, were 23,000 bbls flour; 26,000 bu wheat; 20,000 bu corn; 1,351 bbls beef, and 1,100 bbls pork. All this is a large increase over last week, and also, when it is remembered that the same is true of the previous weeks of the present year, that there is an increased and growing activity in Great Britain for our produce. In addition to this, the rare auspicious of the home trade with the West Indies and South America, have caused a very large demand for beef, which adds new issues to locks already luxuriant; having the effect on coarse, harsh hair to render it glossy and wavy; in fine, permanently, hair that is loose or falling, and many other qualities which will become known as soon as used. The pride of mankind is singularly developed in the beauty and arrangement of the hair—perhaps from the feel that it is the only portion of the human body that we can train in any way we choose; how important, then, having this portion left to our care, that we should use all the means science has placed in our hands to render it beautiful and ornamental. If you would have beautiful hair, glossy hair, hair with its natural color elegantly preserved to extreme old age, don't fail to purchase Wood's Hair Restorative.—Daily Iowa State Gazette.

Sold by all respectable Druggists. ja27-3w

Blake, Ward & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., for Circulars, describing the most wonderfully simple and effective Sewing Machine in the world.

See advertisement in another column. ja16-1f.

Lillie's Celebrated Chilled and Wrought Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Bank Vault Doors and Bunker Bank Locks, can be found at No. 31 Dearborn st. D. P. Pratt, Agent

New York Market—Jan. 29.

[By Telegraph.]

Flour—Market dull and heavy, and rather easier; sales 4,800 bbls at $4@4.15 for inferior superfine state; $4.20@4.30 for common to choice do; $4.05@4.35 for extra do; $4.20@ 4.30 for superfine western; $4.05@4.25 for common to choice do; $4.30@4.45 for round hoop extra Ohio—no sales quoted.

Canadian Flour—Lower; sales 1,200 bbls at $4.10@ 4.20 for inferior, and $4.25@4.60 for inferior to choice extra.

Rye Flour—But a shade.

Wheat—There is nothing of moment doing, and prices are entirely nominal at $1.07@1.08 for Chicago spring; $1.08@ 1.06 for Milwaukee club; a reported large sale of Chicago spring at 99c, and a small daily delivery in store.

Rye—Quiet at 75@76c delivered.

Barley—Sales at 70@75c; sales 2,000 bu of prime four rowed state at the former rates.

Corn—Market dull and in favor of buyers; sales 40,000 bus western mixed at 57c; sales 7,000 bus southern at 63 @67c.

Oats—Dull and heavy; 42@43c for state, and 45@46c for western.

Whisky—Unchanged; demand moderate; sales 300 bbls at 21½c.

Pork—Market dull and heavy, and unsettled; sales 400 bbls at $10@10.25 for mess; $11.50@11.75 for prime mess; $11.90@12.25 for prime mess; sales 500 bbls mess for June delivery at $14.87—closing dull at the inside price.

Beef—In fair demand at former rates; sales 300 bbls at $7@7 for country prime; $10.50@13.25 for country mess; $13.50@14 for extra do.

Beef Hams—Firmer; sales 150 bbls at $15@17 for prime.

Lard Beef—Steady; sales 500 barrels Chicago at 9½ @9¾c.

Cut Meats—Steady; sales 71 bbls at 8c for shoulders, and 9½c for hams.

Dressed Hogs—Firmer; sales at 4¼@4¾c.

Bacon—Firm; sales 300 boxes short rounded city cut mid dles at 9½c.

Lard—Buoyant; sales 300 bbls at 9¾@10c; 200 kegs at 10½c, and 700 bbls to arrive at 10¾c.

Butter—In good demand at 16@18c for Ohio, and 19@ 21c for state.

Cheese—Steady at 9@10c.

Exchange Quotations.

[Bankers Bureau of R. V. Wilson & Young, No. 74 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Jan. 29.]

The following are the current quotations of this date:

Gold—buying 2½ per cent selling 3 ♑ cent.	
New York Exchange

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 51 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Saturday Morning.....Jan. 30, 1858.

Douglas' Washington Organ.

It is stated by Washington letter writers that the *States* newspaper of that city edited by Major Hesse, is coming out for DOUGLAS. It has had several leading articles favoring DOUGLAS' view of the Lecompton Constitution. It takes the ground that the Free State vote of 12,000 against that swindle must be received as legal, and fairly connected with the determination of the pending question—the "election having been recognized by the President, through the letter of Gen. Cass to Acting Governor DENVER, and by Governor DENVER in his address to the people of Kansas, we are authorized to look at that vote in connection with the vote cast on the 21st ult., upon the features of the constitution."

It further states half the votes cast for the Lecompton Constitution with Slavery were fraudulent, remarking "we learn from a gentleman just from Kansas, who has been a steady and constant friend of the Lecompton constitution, that these allegations of fraudulent voting are true, and that at the three precincts or Oxford, in Johnson county, and Kickapoo and Delaware Crossing, in Leavenworth county, near 3,000 fraudulent votes were polled, or returned as having been polled, 'for the constitution with slavery.'"

The *States* then says that, in view of such facts it cannot recommend the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. It is well understood that it is making this change of position in order to become DOUGLAS organ at the Capital.

Rachel, the Actress.

Rachel played thirty-seven times in the United States, and received therefor $150,000, which is over *four thousand dollars* per night! During the last eight or ten years her income was estimated at $80,000 per year. She lived in magnificent style; her rooms were sumptuously furnished. Her jewelry and stage wardrobe were valued at $125,000. She owned one set of diamonds worth $40,000. She studied hard, ate little; but drank much wine. Late hours shortened her life. She rarely retired before 3 or 4 in the morning. As Rachel grew rich, her love of money and jewels increased. In her last illness her fondness for these things did not desert her. She frequently had her jewels and rich garments brought to her bed, and beguiled the weary hours in looking them over, and on one occasion, after taking one long, lingering look at them, she exclaimed, with a sigh of heartfelt distress, *"Il faut donc quitter tout!"* ("Must I then abandon all?") Her death struggle was long and severe, and her last hours are described agonizing. She was thirty-seven years old when she died, although she only confessed to thirty-two years. Her public history is known. Her private life is yet unwritten. Scandal has been busy with her name. She was never married, though she was the mother of several children, by several fathers. In this country she would have been called a courtezan; but the standard of morals is different in France. There her dramatic genius, her fame, her wealth, protected her against the blasting scorch of public opinion, which she would have encountered had she belonged to this country and attempted to act so contrary to the rules of American society.

Ball of the British Minister.

Lord Napier gave a grand ball at Washington on the 25th inst., in honor of the marriage of the Princess Royal. The letter writers describe it as a magnificent affair. One of them says:

There were about four hundred guests. It was probably the most select and *recherche* entertainment that has been given in Washington for a long time past. An additional ball room was built for the occasion. Sixteen hundred cards from residents and visitors living in Washington for the time, and seventy-eight from strangers, had been left at or sent to the British legation, to obtain the honor of an invitation—such was the anxiety to be invited.

Another says:

The whole diplomatic corps in court costume were in attendance. A body of officers of the United States Army and Navy were also there, with Gen. Scott as their head, in full uniform. The British Consuls at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places, attended, and many distinguished strangers, specially invited from distant cities. There was the richest display of female toilets yet seen in Washington, several of them having cost thousands of dollars.

Peoria Transcript.

We have received several numbers of the Peoria *Transcript* since it passed into new hands. It certainly exhibits a marked improvement in every respect. It is better printed; better arranged typographically; it publishes more news and better market reports, and has assumed a more decided tone in discussing the political topics of the day. The *Transcript* is certainly a valuable paper. It will make its mark down there in the heart of the corn country.

THE MCDONOUGH ESTATE.—Much has been lately said concerning this famous property, to the effect that it is rapidly dwindling away under the enormous expenses of litigation. The New Orleans *Picayune* explodes the story:

"Fears seem to be entertained in certain quarters that the vast legacy left by John McDonough to the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore and to charitable institutions will soon disappear altogether. The bequest to Penn of $100,000 and law charges and depreciation of property are, the public are led to believe, gobbling the one-third due to the whole estate. Now, no longer ago than last April, the administrators of this property, after a careful examination of its actual condition and having submitted their estimates to the best judges of the actual worth of property, in the city, officially reported that the estate of John McDonough was worth $1,460,000. Taking from this sum the bequest to Penn, and there is left the snug little sum of $1,360,000. The law charges and other expenses are more than met by income from the property.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN KENTUCKY.—Mr. Van Cleve, a wealthy planter, living in Marion county, Ky., flogged his negro woman severely, when the husband of the woman (also owned by Van Cleve) became very angry and used insulting language to his master, whereupon his master ordered him to be tied up and whipped also, but while they were taking off his coat to tie him, he drew a butcher knife and killed Henry Van Cleve, the son, on the spot, and mortally wounded Daniel Thompson. The negro has been arrested and is now in jail. The officers had great difficulty in restraining the people from taking the negro and hanging him on the spot.

FOUL MURDER.—On Tuesday morning last the body of Augustus Edwards, a plasterer, who had been missing since December 13th, was found in the hydraulic basin, opposite the Starch Factory, in Ottawa. An inquest was held and the jury, after full investigation, came to the conclusion that the man had been murdered. The marks on his body indicated that he had been felled by a crushing blow with a hatchet or small axe, and having fallen on his face, was further hacked in the most ghastly manner. No clue to the murderer has been yet discovered.

THEODORE PARKER CASSETTER.—At a recent meeting of Spiritualists, in Dodworth's Hall, New York, a prominent professor of the faith opened by saying it was customary in religious assemblies to read a portion of divine truth, and that he would begin the exercises of the occasion by reading *a portion of divine truth according to Theodore Parker.* He accordingly read an extract from one of Mr. Parker's discourses.

DOUGLAS' MANSION.—The new DOUGLAS mansion in Washington, says the Boston *Post*, is palatial in dimensions, and is furnished in princely taste. The largest parlor (of which there are three) is nearly as large as the east room in the White House, and is adorned by a large and fine collection of pictures, many of them purchased by Mr. DOUGLAS while in Europe.

Had the Republican party been in possession of the government, and had it made these farcical and ridiculous, if they were not fatal, blunders, in connection with the subjugation of refractory and turbulent Utah, the opposition journals would never have ceased holding that party up to the just censures of the country. The detention of the army in Kansas, until the season for crossing the plains had nearly elapsed, ostensibly for the maintenance of law and order, but really for the enforcement of the bogus decrees of a felon Legislature, would have been a text upon which they would have attached comments written with whatever force and ingenuity they could command—comments, sarcastic, indignant, patriotic, expostulatory and pathetic, so often repeated and admirably put, that no Administration could have withstood their damaging effect upon the public mind. But Republicans take the criminal blundering as a matter of course; or rather, so much accustomed are they to obey the law, to do justice to others and to act from motives which include the greatest good to the greatest number, that they cannot conceive that there is a depth of political iniquity and partisan depravity like that into which Mr. BUCHANAN and his advisers have descended in the conduct of this Utah business. They have been willing to suppose that the President made an unfortunate mistake—that his intention was good though his act was bad. News from the army cooped up in narrow, uncomfortable and dirty quarters at Fort Bridger, with scanty supplies of food and fuel, exposed alike to destruction from the implacable fanaticism of the enemy and the extraordinary severity of the weather, without animals, with no prospect of reinforcement until the next Summer, with a sick list of ominous length, and the expectation of the loss of a third or a half or more of the entire force, before grass grows or water runs again for them,—such news has provoked inquiry, and astonishment sits on every face as the results are announced. It is now evident that the desire to impose upon the struggling Free State men of Kansas, by means of the musket and sabre, the rule of a handful of conspirators who are devoted to the spread and perpetuation of Slavery, was stronger than the sense of duty which pointed to the speedy and effectual punishment of the traitorous and fanatical crew in the valley of Salt Lake—that the troops which ought to have been employed in purging the modern Sodom of the beastly abominations which have it a stench in the nostrils of Christendom, were kept in attendance upon that Pro-Slavery gang who were engaged in accomplishing the enslavement of Kansas—that the alleged repeated treasons of Brigham and his followers, and their defiances of the courts and government, were of little moment compared to the support which which was demanded for the men who were repeating and exaggerating the murders, treasons and rebellions with which the Mormon Prophet and his people stand charged. It is evident that the choice to put down rebellion and punish the rebels in Utah, with his armed force, or to use that force for the support of usurpation and the defence of the usurpers in Kansas, depended upon the President's patriotism, and was within his discretion. There was no law that impeded his action in choosing the one or the other. He made the choice, and the country can see the results. The Lecompton Constitution, an instrument of infinite dishonor to the Democratic party, and, through it, to the Nation at large; the imprisonment of a gallant and impatient army for a whole winter in the gorges of the mountains; the increase, to an alarming degree, of the cost of our military establishments; the urgent call for an addition of seven thousand men to the regiments now organized; the encouragement of the Mormon rebels in their audacious resistance, and the laughter and ill-concealed sneers of all Europe, are consequences which the President's criminality has entailed. If these are the sacrifices and humiliations which the country has made and endured, that the Ruffians of Kansas might enjoy a temporary and barren triumph in the framing of their Constitution, who will compute the cost of imposing that instrument upon a brave and patriotic people, supported as they are by the moral sense and unanimous opinion of the North? This is a problem upon which, while the Utah army is imprisoned, the President and his arithmeticians may be profitably engaged.

A Visit to a German Club.

CHICAGO, JANUARY 29, 1858.

To the Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR.—I accidentally visited on last Tuesday evening a German Republican Club holden every night at the house of Mr. Schilling, No. 184 Blue Island Avenue. I was so delighted with that society that I cannot forbear giving you some account of it, and recommending the widest extension of similar agencies. The poet has said—

"Oft there are tones and tones that don't
As bubbles, sounding from the heart,
As if the soul that minute caught
The treasure; thereupon life leaps through."

You think that quotation rather too poetical for the occasion. Not at all, sir; the spectacle presented in that club room, did "dart an instant sunshine through my heart," because it realized in perfect form my idea of what I have always conceived to be a powerful and prime instrumentality in disciplining the public mind, in communicating useful knowledge, in awakening interest, in rousing attention, in creating a healthy public sentiment—the product and cream of true ideas, in diffusing a happy influence, and promoting the Republican cause.

I found about thirty men all in the prime of life—honest, earnest, unsophisticated men; industry, manly virtue, intelligence and self-respect stamped on every countenance. I found these men, sir, met together for individual and mutual improvement, and to learn their duties as American citizens. In the war of opinion, in the clash and jostle of conflicting interests, in the lying pretensions and unscrupulous efforts put forth to mislead those interests, I found these men concerned, calmly to inquire what is truth? What is our proper attitude and course as men and as citizens!

The exercises that occupy the club are, English reading and writing, geography and the principal historical features of general questions chiefly bearing upon the politics of the day. These exercises together with the consulting of such newspapers, pamphlets and books in the Germish tongue as they could command fill up the time of the club with great pleasure and profit. The members have made a good start in the reading, writing and spelling of the English language and thereby they are opening for themselves the most abundant fountain of knowledge and improvement. Many of the members indeed are evidently men of cultivated mind and manners. Such are the exercises and objects and composition of this German Republican Club.

When the business of the evening were concluded the following questions were put and the annexed answers given:

Q. Who was the severest President of the United States?

A. General Jackson.

Q. May the severest executive officer be yet the best and most efficient officer?

A. Yes, if he is severely just. He cannot be good and efficient without severity, especially in newer and less consolidated communities.

Q. How do you describe the present political strife as respects the character of the parties?

A. It is a strife between the moral and the no moral.

Q. What kind of an an administration do we want for Chicago?

A. We want an administration that will protect the peace of the city, the morals of the city, the reputation of the city, and the purse of the city.

Q. Suppose one half the merchants of Chicago should steal their wares and establish a system of means whereby an abundant supply of stolen wares should be kept up, what, in that case, must become of the honest half of the merchants of Chicago?

A. They must sell at the thief's price or shut up shop.

Very good English, very excellent good English for Dutchmen, full yet laboring men, English, Bengalee, Dutch and French, learn that much English. Your labor is your capital, it is your stock in trade; it is the sole article which you can fetch into market. The more stolen labor there is in the market the less is your honest free labor worth. I say excellent English, admirable English, and the German club have learned it. There are three hundred thousand thieves in this country, licensed, legalized thieves, and they are thieves and depredators upon you the laborers and mechanics of the country; they steal the labor of three millions of men; think of the amount of stolen labor in the market of this country and every atom of it depreciating the value of your labor, so that when you bring your labor into market you must sell it at the thief's price or go idle. You, mechanics of the north and south, east and west, you want, you must, as a great trades union, you must protect you against this ruinous competition with stolen labor. Such a trades union, strong, efficient, just, permanent and universal, you can find in the Republican party, and, in that party alone! it wages eternal war against human chattelism, white and black. It wages eternal war in favor of human rights and free labor.

Q. What do you think of the Popular Sovereignty doctrine?

A. We think Popular Sovereignty a very good doctrine, if not absolutely applied; as we think a steam engine a very good thing if you do not compel us to save our nails or awaken our wives with it. We think Popular Sovereignty a very good thing if you will not put it to its full extent, and make the majority of local voters govern the minority. We think Popular Sovereignty a very good thing if you will not establish it in every private family and make the majority of voters govern in it. We think Popular Sovereignty a good thing, when it is not evoked from the land of shadows and used as a profligate pretext under which a profligate oligarchy may gorge their rapacious appetites and rob and starve us?

Q. What do you think of Senator Douglas' present attitude?

A. We think that instead of subduing the north the north has subdued him. We think that the Republican free soil sentiment has put a hook in his nose, and has made him obedient to the rein.

Q. But what do you think of his present anti-administration position?

A. It is not anti-administration, it is pro-Republican; it is a forced and unwilling submission to Republican sentiment.

Q. How much credit is due to Douglas in his present course?

A. None at all; if my enemy builds his house immediately adjoining mine, and thereby shelters, supports and adorns my house, I give him no credit for the favorable result to me—he must be in my enemy and hates me, and did not intend or wish any such result. Douglas is building his house, he accidentally supports and shelter our house, but we give him no credit because it was not in his motive and it was against his desire to do so.

Q. How do know that in building up his own ambition, Douglas has no desire to aid the cause of freedom?

A. Because hitherto we have always found him on the side of slavery and against freedom, and he cause further, even now he possesses no favor for freedom, but only for his own phanism of Popular Sovereignty.

Q. What do you think of the doctrine that the Constitution carries slavery with it, wherever it goes?

A.—We think that if the doctrine is true, the Constitution has a very dirty burden, a burden that ought to corrupt and crush it out of existence; but we do not believe the doctrine. We are most unwilling to believe that the American flag is the badge and symbol of slavery wherever it floats.

Q.—How do you mean?

A.—We mean that if it is true that the Constitution carries slavery wherever it goes, it is equally true that wherever the American pennant swings, it is the herald and symbol of slavery. And so ended our catechism.

Sir, I have sufficiently indicated the materials, and objects and exercises of the German Republican Club. I have no claims on the Chicago public; but this Club has great claims on the Republicans of Chicago. It claims inspection. It says, come and see us; and I am confident that the right will be an urgent recommendation to go and do likewise. It claims your countenance, and perhaps your pittance. Its spelling generously gives the use of his own library to the club. It ought to have a small library judiciously selected for its own use. Let there be similar clubs adapted in their constitution and conduct to the character of the communities in which they are erected, established in every ward in Chicago, in all the cities in the West, in every village, in every populous district. Let them be set up as centres of influence—rallying points of interest, light and power. They will insure solid, certain victory, instead of empty, hap-hazard advantage.—The victory that is won by a trick, may be lost by a trick; but, give us a well-laid, deep-rooted conviction, give us light, let us see the enemy, let us know the ground of quarrel, give use a stout public sentiment and we can all the more afford to despise tricks and traitors; that sentiment will fight our battles, the enemy will turn their backs and flee before it. Mr. Schilling is eminently qualified and adapted for carrying on this work among the German population of Chicago. He is a zealous, patient, bland, benevolent, and has the true spirit of a reformer. He deserves well for his labors in this field, and ought to be encouraged and supported. I know that such an agency is odious to the whole brood of demagogues. I speak of demagogues simply as such, and I repeat that demagogues are a deprecated and detested all such agencies. They want a community with no particular principles, with an well-defined, fixed ideas. Demagogues do not want to deal with fixtures—movables suit their purpose best; they want a community with nothing more than loose, floating, half-baked notions, a community, therefore, that can be led, and moved, and turned like an obedient herd. Set up a number of stubborn principles in a man's understanding; inform him with lucid, living, fixed ideas, he then sees with his own eyes, and snaps his fingers at the demagogue.

AN IRISHMAN.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 22, 1858.

TOPEKA LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED.

This body adjourned last evening till the 10th of February next. A Joint Caucus of both branches was held, and, after animated discussion of the various policies and the difficulties that beset them, it was finally determined upon to take a recess until the above date. At that time it will be known what Congress has done with the Lecompton swindle and the Territorial Legislature will be through its business then, as it will only want two days of the close of their session. The laws they have passed will then be known, and should the State Legislature deem it necessary to pass a code of laws, they can adopt similar ones to those made by the Territorial Assembly.

Resolutions were adopted jointly in the Senate and House, setting forth, as reasons for adjourning, that the committees want time to prepare their work; that it is taken to avoid a collision with the Territorial Legislature, and that they may have time for the duty they feel called upon to perform. A codifying committee was appointed to prepare and draft a code of laws during the recess.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

Over a hundred bills have been introduced into the two branches of this body, most of which are of a special character. It has been finally determined upon to take the Ohio Code as a basis upon which to frame the Statutes of Kansas.

The following bills of a local character, but of general interest, have passed:

An Act Legalizing the Lawrence City Charter, and confirming the action of the officers under it who were elected at the time of the Walker's raid upon the Lawrence scavengers and watering carts. This is considered quite a triumph, as G. W. Brown and other Walkerites lobbied against its adoption. The bill passed both bodies with but one dissenting voice.

Bills removing the county seat of Douglas County from Lecompton to Lawrence, and that of Leavenworth from Kickspoo to Leavenworth City, have passed and been approved.

Bills have also been introduced providing for a general incorporation law, for the organization of townships; also counties; also changing the county lines, reducing the size and changing the names. It is believed that the proposed alterations in this respect will give general satisfaction.

A general election and registration of voters law will also be introduced and passed.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The most important measure yet proposed, is the act calling a convention to frame a State Constitution. It passed the House to-day. It will be passed by the Council in substantially the same form. It provides that the convention shall consist of a hundred delegates. The election is to be held on the first Tuesday in March, and the convention is to assemble at Topeka on the third Tuesday in the same month. The bill is carefully framed as far as the mode of holding the election and the punishment of illegal voting is concerned. The Probate Courts have original and exclusive jurisdiction in all cases arising under this act. The judges of election are empowered to swear challenged voters and to order arrests for such offence, and the refusal of any sheriff or other officer to obey the order of the judge, shall work a forfeiture of their office. I cannot tell yet in what manner the apportionment is made, as it is not finally decided upon.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Since the date of my last dispatch, returns have been received from a number of precincts in the south and west, not previously heard from. They amount to nearly 2,000, making the total vote against the Lecompton Constitution over 12,000. No further developments in regard to the State election have occurred, and as at present known, the Free State men remain elected. Gen. Calhoun, however, made a speech at Westport a few evenings since, in which he told his Border Ruffian allies that they had elected the Marshall ticket by a small majority.

EXAMINATION OF HENDERSON.

The preliminary proceedings in the case of Henderson and the Delaware Crossing returns have been going on for several days past, before the Probate Judge, Miller. A strong presumptive case of fraud has been made out by the prosecution, which is conducted by Gen. Lane. Judge Morris Hunt is defending Henderson. Judge Miller will probably decide to detain Henderson until the next regular term of the Probate Court. Jack seems to take it pretty cool, and the fear he had of having to wear a hempen collar having somewhat subsided, he has resigned himself to his position with tolerable equanimity.

R. J. H.

International Bridge at Buffalo.

The company being about to organize to build a bridge across the river at Buffalo to connect with the Lake Huron, Canada Railway, the *Commercial* is discussing the advantages it will bring to the trade of that city.

It says in reference to that city and the points west, the following table of distances is believed to be accurate.

Distance from Buffalo to Toledo	207 miles.
" Toledo to Chicago	246
	453
Distance from Buffalo to Chicago	539
Distance from Buffalo to Detroit, via Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway	342
Distance from Detroit to Chicago	285
	627
From Buffalo to Chicago	539

Thus the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway route will have an advantage over the Lake Shore road of 16 miles, a difference which would make it a strong competitor for Chicago travel.

Distance from Buffalo to Manhattan, Detroit via the Lake Shore Railway	538 miles.
From Buffalo via Manhattan, Detroit, to Chicago	285
	823
Distance by Southern Canada to Chicago	824

In event then of the construction of the Southern Canada Road, we should be 64 miles nearer Chicago, by way of the Bridge, than by way of the American Lake Shore route. We should also be only 286 miles from Toledo by this route, being a saving of 37 miles over that now pursued.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

Election of Champaign.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WEST URBANA, Champaign Co., Ill., Thursday, Jan. 28, 1858.

Messrs. Editors—Gentlemen:—It has rained half the time for a month; the country is half inundated; the corn crop is half rotten; produce of every kind is bringing half price; half the winter wheat crop is threatened with destruction; the weeks of winter are more than half over, though winter is less than half through; the weather is a mixture of half winter and half autumn; and half the County, and country too, are despondent. Here, certainly, is a state of things that calls for some instructive lesson and commentary. Faith, economy, and patience, are what is more than all, needed at the present time. Faith, that the present state of things is but temporary, economy, in order to carry ourselves through without burdening others, and patience, to endure with cheerfulness the trials consequent on the times. If any two men ever possessed these qualities in perfection, certainly Franklin and Socrates were those men. Of the former, it happens to be quite appropriate to speak at this time. On the 1st of January, 1758, Franklin issued, in the edition for that year of Poor Richard's Almanac, that famous address of his, which embodied, in a compact and condensed form, the substance of the wisdom he had, for nearly the quarter of a century, enriched the pages of that celebrated annual. At that period of the history of the colonies, times were hard indeed. The disastrous defeat of Braddock, in which Pennsylvania suffered so severely, had taken place eighteen months before; the Indians, urged on by the French, were ravaging the frontiers and filling the vallies of Virginia; war had been declared between France and England the May previous, and the successes which followed the return of Mr. Pitt to office, as Prime Minister of England, in June, 1757, had not been developed by time. Harassed by the French cruisers on the coast, and by the Indians in the remote settlements on land, and taxed to support the colonial, the home government, and the war then raging, our forefathers saw such hard times as we know nothing of except in history. It was under such circumstances that Franklin made the publication alluded to above. Read very heartily commented its precepts and doctrines as a rule of conduct in material concerns, particularly under the present state of affairs. I presume three-fourths of those who read the TRIBUNE, also read *Harper's Magazine*. Therein Thackeray is reproducing, in the "Virginians," the times and actions of Washington, Franklin and their cotemporaries, in a way and manner that shows him to deserve a share of their immortality. Were you to reprint the address, I have no doubt you would get the thanks of your readers for so doing.

Socrates, as a man, differed considerably from Franklin. He lived in Athens 400 years before Christ, and taught school. He owned a house and lot in that city. The house was a small one, but I am unable to say whether his was a corner lot or not. He was very frugal in dress, as well as in eating, drinking and other expenses. Ordinarily, he went barefooted and bareheaded, and were no shirt; a condition to which we, the farmers of Illinois, will be reduced, if wheat, and corn, and pork, and beef continue long at present prices. His sole garment was made of woolen cloth, and in shape much resembling a long night gown, without sleeves. He had one pair of sandals for holiday occasions, which lasted him all his life. His personal and real estate was valued at $85.50, and the income thereof at 12 per cent., the legal rate in Athens, would amount to $10,26 per annum. This would equal a fraction more than 3 cents 8 mills per day. But Socrates lived on barley meal entirely, and if the farmers of Attica did not realize greater prices for the article than those of Illinois at the present time, he had the means of purchasing nearly half a peck a day, and had a little left for procuring the favorite relishes of those times, garlic or asafœtida. By the way, there are many nice folks now-a-days who turn up their noses at the mention of an onion, but do they know that Homer never sets a table for his heroes, but the first thing brought on is a clove of garlic, which fastidious critics have translated onion—and it has been recently shown that the wine so liberally dispensed at those ancient feasts, was nothing more nor less than *molasses*; my own private opinion is, that it was *boiled cider*. So much for Socrates and his times. He was one of the wisest men that lived, and he lived under a government much resembling our own. Can we not at this time draw some useful lessons from the frugal habits of his life?

Have you observed that the *North American Review*, having entered on the forty-fifth year of its existence, has abandoned its wonted defence of Paper Money and a Tariff, and comes out flat-footed for Free Trade and a Specie Currency? Why do you fear to do so, say, oh! TRIBUNE of the people? The farmers will go with you to a man. They are not the dull set of fellows some are inclined to take them to be. You will find that in five, perhaps ten, years, farmers will have the political control of the State in their hands. They are not insensible that they can produce 100 pounds of beef, pork, wheat or corn, at less cost than any competitor; and inasmuch as the prices of agricultural productions are governed by the amount of labor required to produce them, under the most unfavorable circumstances they feel secure in the perpetuity of their advantage. They see, too, that while a hard money currency might reduce the price of labor, it would not reduce that of beef and pork, corn and wheat, in the same proportion, because the price of the former is governed by the home, and that of the latter by the foreign, demand. That is, they now buy labor, implements, groceries, &c., &c., at the rag money standard at home, and sell their surplus on the hard money standard abroad. Don't you see the hole in the skimmer through which the juice of their labor leaks out, say, oh! TRIBUNE of the people, say?

Nothing doing here now, except building sidewalks—they are stretching all out over town. It is estimated that not less than two miles have been constructed, and if the mania continues there will be one laid to every hen's nest in town. The rot in the corn crop is as large as I previously reported to you; and the present winter wheat crop is in danger. It has made a start under the unusual influence of the month, and the weather to follow is likely to injure it. The Illinois Central Railroad has put up its rates of fare half a cent per mile, and pay off in the poorest kind of wild cat, mostly their own. More, one of these days, about land titles and land speculators, but no more at present from

Yours truly, SHEM OF CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

Abolition of the Serf System in Russia.

DECREE ADDRESSED TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE DISTRICT OF ST. PETERSBURG.

The nobility of the district of St. Petersburg have expressed a desire to ameliorate the condition of the serfs or farm laborers, and to secure for them the means of existence. For this purpose they have expressed a desire that an exact definition should be made of their duties and obligations, and of the relation in which they stand with respect to the proprietors of lands held by the nobility and gentry.

Receiving, as I do, with satisfaction, every proof afforded by my nobility of their tendency to improve the condition of the peasants (or serfs), I hereby authorize the whole body of the nobility of the province of St. Petersburg to proceed to the arrangement of a system of rules, on such a basis as that these praiseworthy purposes may be put into execution, and such as may be in accordance with my own intentions and desires. Let it be provided, however, that the system to be arranged shall be made to operate in a gradual and progressive manner, so as not to work injuriously in respect to the interests of the land owners involved in the present system and organization.

In order, therefore, to carry into effect these objects, I ordain and command that from this day forth a special committee shall be established in the district of St. Petersburg, of which the Marshal of the Nobility of the District of St. Petersburg shall be the President. The said committee shall be composed of—First, of two members, to be elected in each section by the nobles of the district, and from among such of their order as possess landed estates in the district; secondly, the said committee shall be composed of two other members, chosen from among the best informed and most highly cultivated landholders of each section of the district, who are to be nominated by your excellency.

Immediately after the establishment of this committee, the members thereof shall proceed to the business of preparing a district system or rules for the regulation, amelioration and improvement of the life and condition of the serfs of the Province of St. Petersburg. The said committee shall pursue, as the guide and basis of their action, the following principles:

Principle 1. The landowner is to retain his right of property over the whole of his lands; but the serfs shall have the right of property over their own enclosures by purchasing the same in for simple, the payment for the said property to be made by the serfs at different intervals, to be hereafter determined. They shall also have the right of enjoying such a sufficient quantity of land as may be necessary, according to the local condition of affairs, to enable them to earn a decent subsistence and contribute to the payment of all taxes or duties which may be due to the State or to the land owners. In payment for the privilege of enjoying so much land, the serfs shall be bound either to pay a certain rent to the land owner or else to contribute so much labor as will be adequate to a money payment for the rent of the same.

Principle 2. The serfs are to be divided out into distinct rural communes or townships, the police and government of which said rural owners.

Principle 3. The future relationship between the serf and the land owner shall be regulated in such a manner as to secure to the State and to the province the regular payment of the several taxes and dues payable by the serfs.

Carrying out of the above principles, and the applications of them so as to be suitable to the various circumstances and local condition of things in the whole of this district, is left entirely to the discretion of the committee. The Minister of the Interior will communicate his views to your Excellency on this matter, and the committee to be appointed as aforesaid may take into consideration his views on the subject in the course of their deliberations.

In committing to you the general charge of overseeing and directing this important work in the district of St. Petersburgh, I empower and authorize you to give such instruction to the committee as may be necessary to secure the regular proceeding and to conduce to the successful issue of the work committed to them.

Whenever the said committee shall have completed and drawn up the plan and system to be prepared by them, your Excellency will be required to present the same to the Minister of the Interior, who will submit it to me for my sanction. With the general plan, your Excellency will also submit all such special exceptions or private regulations which you may have deemed it necessary to establish for the various and different localities of the district or province of St. Petersburg. You will at the same time accompany these with your own private observations on the same.

In presenting this to the nobility of the province of St. Petersburg, as a means and method of regulating and securing the condition and well being of the serfs or peasants, in conformity with the principles I have here laid down, I am persuaded that the nobility will do full justice to my confidence in them, of which I have here given proof by calling upon them to take a share in this great and important work. It is my earnest hope that with God's help and with the enlightened assistance of the landed gentry, this work will be crowned with full and complete success.

You will exert yourself to watch and take care that the peasants (or serfs) remain obedient and submissive to the land owners, and that they lend no ear nor give any faith to the malevolent insinuations and false reports which may be made in consequence of this matter.

ALEXANDER.

ST. PETERSBURG, the 5th (17th) Dec., 1857.

The Indiana Contested Seats.

[S. Y. Times' Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

A majority of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary have evidently determined upon keeping Messrs. Bright and Fitch in their seats in the Senate, in defiance of the Constitution and the law. Their votes for Lecompton cannot be spared, and so they are to be sustained, by hook or by crook, at least until they shall have contributed their votes to the consummation of that outrageous fraud. The excuse that is made to sustain another; thus one gross outrage under the forms of law, is, through deliberate calculation, sustained by another in defiance of even those forms. In view of the unanimous vote of Southern Senators in the contested election case of Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, a few months ago, the Judiciary Committee see clearly that it would be quite unsafe to trust the action of Messrs. Bright and Fitch to the vote of the Senate. Indeed, it is doubtful whether five votes could be obtained in favor of permitting them to retain their seats, if the direct question were to be made.

Under these circumstances the Committee on the Judiciary have submitted a resolution authorizing the parties interested in the case to take testimony. The resolution is very vague and general in its terms. It states none of the points upon which testimony is desirable, and fixes no time within which it shall be taken. The sitting Senators may cause testimony to be taken in regard to an hundred points having no bearing upon the case, and they may put off the time of taking it until after Congress shall adjourn. In the meantime they continue to act as Senators, deciding the most important questions by their votes—and ready, at this very hour—if afforded the opportunity—to fasten upon the people of Kansas a State Constitution which they have repudiated by an overwhelming majority! Is this right? The whole proceedings by which Messrs. Bright and Fitch claim to be Senators, was a stupendous, unblushing fraud, sustained for a single day only by partizan power, and an outrage of every principle of law, honor and justice.

The Administration and the South on the Kansas Question.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26, 1858.

While the President and his Northern friends in Congress stagger and shiver at sight of the Kansas load which they have been attempting to carry, the South stands with bold and united front, demanding the immediate admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution. There is not the slightest probability of any backing down from this last quarter. With Southern the game is a desperate one. You see that their last chance for a new slave State north of Texas is before them, and they are determined to make its attainment a test of party fealty. Mr. Buchanan has not, *prima facie*, the least disposition to desert them, if he can only see a reasonable chance of carrying the Lecompton scheme through by exertion of the power which he has husbanded for precisely this occasion.

But there's the rub. A few weeks ago success seemed as easy as "sliding off a log." Now that public sentiment in the Free States has had time to make its voice heard here, Norththera representatives in Congress begin to flinch significantly. As I telegraphed you to-night, there are six New York Democrats who were counted down good for Lecompton, who have not yet been able to make up their mind to commit political suicide. The same is true of gentlemen from Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana—until it begins to be exceedingly doubtful whether many men from the Free States can be induced to sustain the Lecompton swindle whose price is not so clearly stamped upon his back that it and his vote will illustrate cause and effect to all who choose to read. What the President can do in such a case, nobody can predict with safety, although it is generally understood that he is preparing for some step.

Hole-in-the-Day Shot in a Duel.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* gives the particulars, as reported, of the death of the above named celebrated Chippeway Indian Chief, in a duel at Crow Wing, on the 12th inst. He was killed by a Mr. Giggy. The day previous, the chief having drank too much whisky, got quarrelsome, met Mr. Giggy, revived, an old quarrel, and was struck by Mr. G. a blow on the face. Whereupon the chief sent a challenge for a duel; it was accepted. Colt's revolvers were selected as weapons; distance forty feet. The duel took place according to agreement and three shots and one fired by each party. At the first fire both were wounded, Mr. Giggy receiving the ball in the right side. At the second fire Giggy was wounded in the left side. It was with difficulty that he could stand up for the third fire, but Hole-in-the Day refused to be pacified, and at the third fire the latter fell, shot through the heart.

A MEETING OF THE CATS, WILD AND TAME.—The meeting that was held at Market Hall, a week ago last evening, to take into consideration the currency question, was a most unique affair. We went there, supposing that some theory would be demonstrated by which the wildcats could be snared, trapped, or treed and caught, but in this were disappointed. We were not present at the opening, and that part of the proceedings we cannot report. When we got there the "Kilkenny Cats" were engaged in one of the most hideous caterwaulings that we ever witnessed. The meeting appeared to be performing the old farce, entitled "human nature brutalized," and judging from the skill and promptness with which each actor performed his part, there must have been some good rehearsals under excellent tutors.

There were several attempts to restore order by crying "poor pussy," but the more the cats were patted and stroked, the more they bristled and snarled. Lest they might be all used up in the old Kilkenny style, the gas was shut off, and the caterwauling temporarily ceased, the lights, however, were soon restored, when the second and last scene in the farce was played out—after which actors and audience retired under the full belief that a cat is a cat, and that she can't be transformed into a dog anyhow.—*Iowa City Republican.*

AN UNPARALLELED HONOR.—A mark of respect was shown yesterday to the memory of General Havelock, which was worth more than a peerage. The flags of the shipping in our harbor, and on our public buildings, were displayed at half-mast during the day, as a token of grief for his loss. It was a purely voluntary tribute paid to his memory by a people to whom he was a stranger, who were in no way interested in his career, and to whom even his name was unknown six months since. It was a tribute of respect which even the Duke of Wellington did not command, and which we believe was never before paid to a foreigner. But "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin," and the bravery and manliness of this true hero have touched the hearts of the people of this country, who have watched his career with eager solicitude since the stirring events of the East Indian revolt have rendered his name as familiar here as it is in his own country, and the intelligence of his death has produced as deep a feeling of regret as though he had been a countryman of our own.—*N. Y. Times.*

....The Bank of Belleville is going to wind up. Judge Snyder has appointed Wm. Kempff, of Belleville, receiver, to sell its effects and wind up the concern.

Announcements.

CLERK OF RECORDER'S COURT.—The undersigned respectfully announces that he is a candidate for re-election to Clerk of the Recorder's Court, and solicits the votes of his fellow-citizens.

ja15-td-3d2 P. A. BOYNE.

FOR CLERK OF THE RECORDER'S COURT.—At the solicitation of his friends, FRANK LUMBARD will be a candidate for Clerk of the Recorder's Court, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. ja19-td-3d2

Wanted.

$40 PER MONTH, AND EXPENSES PAID.—Traveling Agents wanted in all parts of the Union. Business honorable, genteel and permanent. For particulars, address (with stamp)

F. L. GILSON,
ja29-3w* Exeter, New Hampshire.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ROBERT MORRIS, Sailor, who left the vessel S. S. Sheppard, Capt. at Detroit, in September last. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his distressed wife, Martha Morris, P. O., Chicago.

☞ Detroit and Chicago papers please so copy. ja29-3w

TWO LUMBERMEN.—WANTED A SITUATION by an experienced Book-Keeper and Salesman who thoroughly understands the Lumber business, having had five years' experience in this city. Good references given. Address "J., Chicago, Box 4964." ja29-6t*

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Legal Notices.

MASTER'S SALE.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas, } In Chancery.
OFFICE OF MASTER IN CHANCERY.

Edwin R. Tuttle vs. Luther L. Mills, Mather M. Mills, Matthew Ladin, Solomon A. Smith and Royal A. B. Mills.—Foreclosure.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, and upon the grant his filed herein, on the 20th day of November A. D. 1857, I, L. C. Paine Frost, Master in Chancery of Cook county, State of Illinois, will, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1858, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the County House in the city of Chicago, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction, Lot No. twenty-one (21), in Block No. eight (8), in Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago; also No. twelve (12), in the School Section Addition to Chicago—all in the county of Cook and State of Illinois.
L. C. PAINE FROST,
Master in Chancery Cook County.
Chicago, Jan. 25, 1858.—de7-td-j23

CHANCERY NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS—COOK COUNTY—ss.
Circuit Court of Cook County.
March Term, A.D. 1858.

Ormond S. Hough vs. Charles J. Kershaw, Charles J. Unsack and Horace D. Hawkins.—In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Charles J. Unsack and Horace D. Hawkins, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, notice is hereby given to the said Charles J. Unsack and Horace D. Hawkins, that Ormond S. Hough, complainant, did on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1858, exhibit his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 30th day of January, 1858, and that a summons thereupon on issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of March next, 1858, as by law required.

Now unless you, the said Charles J. Unsack and Horace D. Hawkins, shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court of Cook County on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of March next, 1858, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WILLIAM L. CHURCH, Clerk.
C. B. HOSMER, Complt's Sol'r.—ja30-4w$5

CHANCERY NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS—COOK COUNTY—ss.
Circuit Court of Cook County.
March Term, 1858.

Andrew Miller vs. Margaret Miller.—In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Margaret Miller, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, notice is hereby given to the said Margaret Miller that Andrew Miller, complainant, did on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1858, exhibit his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 30th day of January, 1858, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of March next, 1858, as by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Margaret Miller, shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of March, 1858, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
ISAAC CHAPLIN, Com'rs Sol'r. ja31-4w $5

PUBLICATION NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court, January Special Term, A. D. 1858.

Augustus C. Shelton and Ely Tuttle vs. John O. Butler.—Attachment.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said John O. Butler, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 31st day of December, A. D. 1857, at the suit of the said Augustus C. Shelton and Ely Tuttle, and against the estate of the said John O. Butler, for the sum of three hundred and seventy-four dollars, returned to the Sheriff of said County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said John O. Butler, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the County House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1858, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Augustus C. Shelton and Ely Tuttle, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
BENTLEY & STANTON, Pl'ff's Att'y.—ja16-4w $5

PUBLICATION NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court, January Special Term, A. D. 1858.

Artemus Carter vs. Frank Valli and John Chappell.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said Frank Valli and John Chappell, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 10th day of December, A. D. 1857, at the suit of the said Artemus Carter, and against the estate of the said Frank Valli and John Chappell, for the sum of five hundred dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Frank Valli and John Chappell, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the County House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1858, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Artemus Carter, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
ARNOLD, LARNED & LAY, Pl'ff's Att'ys. ja15-4w $5

MASTER'S SALE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas.

John N. Staples vs. Henry B. Owen.—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1858, I, L. C. Paine Frost, Master in Chancery, of Cook county, State of Illinois, will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the north door of the County House in the city of Chicago, on the third day of February, A. D. 1858, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described parcels of real estate in the city of Chicago, County and State aforesaid (or so much of said real estate as may be sufficient to satisfy the amount found due to the said complainant, and costs to be taxed) to wit: Lots numbered one (1) and four (4) in Block 4700, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the east fraction of the south-east quarter of Section twenty-one (21), in Township thirty-nine (39) north of Range fourteen (14) east of the Third Principal Meridian.
L. C. PAINE FROST,
Master in Chancery Cook County, &c.
Chicago, January 12th, 1858.—ja13-td-j5

PUBLICATION NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court, January Special Term, A. D. 1858.

Joseph T. Ryerson vs. Dubuque & Pacific Railroad Company.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said Dubuque & Pacific Railroad Company, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 23th day of November, A. D. 1857, at the suit of the said Joseph T. Ryerson, and against the estate of the said Dubuque & Pacific Railroad Company, for the sum of one thousand ninety-eight dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Dubuque & Pacific Railroad Company, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1858, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Joseph T. Ryerson, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
ARNOLD, LARNED & LAY, Pl'ff's Att'ys.—ja15-4w $5

PUBLICATION NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas, }
January Special Term, A. D. 1858.

William P. Dutcher, Robert Stickney and Chauncey Stickney, vs. Elisha Mix and William F. Morgan.—Attachment.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the said Elisha Mix and William F. Morgan, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Court of Common Pleas, dated the 14th day of December, A. D. 1857, at the suit of the said William P. Dutcher, Robert Stickney and Chauncey Stickney, and against the estate of the said Elisha Mix and William F. Morgan, for the sum of one thousand dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Elisha Mix and William F. Morgan, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1858, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said William P. Dutcher, Robert Stickney and Chauncey Stickney, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
BENTLEY & STANTON, Pl'ff's Att'ys.—ja16-4w $5

PUBLICATION NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court, January Special Term, A. D. 1858.

Arnold Lasser vs. Alexander R. Shaw, Alexander R. Shaw & Co., Alexander R. Shaw & Co., Alexander R. Shaw & Co.,